

Weather Forecast

Cloudy with occasional light showers to-night; tomorrow partly cloudy, slightly warmer. Temperatures today: Highest, 71, at 2 p.m.; lowest, 67, at 6:55 a.m. 68 at 10:30 a.m.
From the United States Weather Bureau report. Full details on Page A-2.

Closing N. Y. Markets—Sales, Page 14.

The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

'From Press to Home
Within the Hour'

Most people in Washington have the Star delivered to their homes every evening and Sunday morning.

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88th YEAR. No. 35,112.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1940—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. ***

THREE CENTS.

AXIS AGREES TO FRENCH ARMISTICE PLEA

French Forces Told to Fight on; Battle for Britain Begun, Churchill Says

Hitler and Duce Draw Up Terms At Munich as Nazis Press Drive; Allied Shipping on Loire Blasted

Pétain Says 'Negotiations Haven't Begun'; Continued Resistance Is Hinted

Loss Will Plunge 'Even U. S. Into Abyss,' He Warns

BULLETIN.

MUNICH, June 18 (P).—Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini agreed tonight on the terms on which they propose to grant peace to France and left Munich immediately after conclusion of their conference in the famed Fuehrhaus.

By the Associated Press.
Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain ordered all French soldiers and sailors on land, sea and in the air tonight to keep on fighting—even while he awaited Adolf Hitler's reply to his plea for an honorable peace.

Peace negotiations have not even begun, the 84-year-old Premier told his men.

"The duty of all is to continue resistance," he said.

(Further indication that there may be no "peace with honor" for France was seen in a Reuters-British news agency—report attributed to the French radio, to the effect that the French cabinet in its meeting today was considering the problem of supplies as well as that of diplomacy.)

Hitler and Duce were expected to dictate stiff terms of peace for France, while in London Prime Minister Churchill predicted that any German invasion of England would likely "be drowned in the sea or blown to pieces attempting to land."

Mr. Churchill proclaimed the beginning of "the battle for Britain" and said defeat would plunge even the United States "into the abyss of a new dark age."

In Rome authoritative Fascists said Hitler and Mussolini planned a separate peace for France on terms that would break British influence forever on continental Europe.

Nazis Report New Successes.

While the two axis leaders met, the Nazi high command reported new sweeping successes by German armies in France and the bombing of a fleet of Allied transports and other ships in the Loire River Estuary—likely point of embarkation for the withdrawal of British troops from France.

The high command said more than 170,000 tons were destroyed or severely damaged in "the biggest air raid effect" of the war.

In London Prime Minister Churchill hinted that co-operation between British and French soldiers in the bloody Battle of Flanders ran none too smoothly.

Mr. Churchill told Commons that the entire British Expeditionary Force in France was "thrown out of action" because the French high command failed to withdraw the northern armies from Belgium at a critical moment. This was when they knew the French front had been broken at Sedan and on the Meuse River.

As France still fought with desperate fury and rallied 350,000 troops to a new defense line near the junction of the Saone and Doubs Rivers, north of Chalons-sur-Saone, the German press clamored for harsh terms to avenge the 21-year-old "humiliation" of the Versailles treaty.

"Honorable Peace" France's Demand.

It was made emphatically clear that France, wounded though she may be, stood ready to fight on unless granted an "honorable peace."

France's powerful fleet, second only to Britain's among European navies, was reported in Berlin as probably having been already "spirited off" by the British to prevent it from falling into the hands of Germany. The fleet has been under British command since the start of the war.

Still smashing forward, Hitler's conquering armies captured Metz, Dijon, Belfort Fortress and the French armament center of Le Creusot, the Nazi high command announced.

Great Britain stoutly proclaimed her own continued resistance to the foe and disclosed she had offered to unite with France as one nation in the last gloomy hours before France chose a bitter request for peace.

The British offer apparently was rejected, since it meant continuation of the struggle, and the Paul Reynaud cabinet fell Sunday night as a result.

Dictators Meet

MUNICH, Germany, June 18 (P).—Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini sat down today in Munich—the old Bavarian city where so much of the world's history has been made in recent years—to dictate to France the terms upon which she will be allowed to have peace.

Hitler arrived first, entering the city with all the pomp of a present-day Napoleon while the church bells rang and the people cried out their "Heils."

Mussolini, the No. 2 partner in an axis which thus far has not lost a major engagement in this war, arrived three hours later.

Hard Bargain Seen.

They met—Hitler and Mussolini—in an atmosphere which suggested that the bargain might be a hard one for France. For, while nothing was said officially here and there was every prospect that the policy of silence would go on for hours, authorized German sources had this declared:

"France must understand clearly that the vanquished cannot make demands!"

It seemed likely that Munich—as it was on another occasion now more than a year ago when Britain and France decided not to fight for Czechoslovakia—would be only a place for action, and that what was

(See MUNICH, Page A-3.)

Italy Warns France

ROME, June 18 (P).—Authoritative Italian sources indicated today that Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini were counting on a separate peace with France on terms that would break forever British influence on the European continent.

While these expressions came privately, and without amplification, from informed sources, nothing officially was said here as to how severe might be the conditions.

The republic was warned, however, that Germany and Italy were prepared to line up their troops from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean for a "final assault" on her if she refused to accept the Hitler-Mussolini conditions.

This threat was presented here by the official Stefani news agency while Mussolini himself was meeting with Hitler at Munich to decide what should be demanded of the defeated French.

France, said Stefani, would be treated "much more generously" than she could have expected had she accepted Britain's offer for a British-French union.

The agency added that the "gigantic" feeling of hatred toward England in France "may be the basis on which the winners and losers will build their neighborliness in a Europe freed forever from British domination."

Virginia Gayda, Mussolini's frequent mouthpiece, wrote that with

(See ROME, Page A-3.)

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 18.—Winston Churchill proclaimed today to his Parliament and people the beginning of "the battle for Britain" and declared direly that its loss would plunge even the United States "into the abyss of a new dark age."

To a House of Commons echoing with wild cheers, he cried:

"Let us brace ourselves to our duty, and so bear ourselves that if the British Empire and Commonwealth last for a thousand years men will still say: 'This was their finest hour.'"

Admitting the loss of the battle of France, Churchill nevertheless urged the French to continue to resist in some form lest they "cast away their future." He held out hope the French would fight on—he did not say how.

"Fate of Civilization."

He recounted the men and the ships with which Britain will resist invasion and he said every man was now in the nation's defense forces for whom a gun could be found.

He foresaw a great pressure of coming strain on the Nazi regime. "With almost all Europe writhing and starving under its heel."

And he went on:

"Upon this battle depends the survival of Christian civilization. Hitler knows he will have to break us in this island or lose the war."

"If we can stand up to Hitler, all Europe may be free, and the life of the world may move forward into broad, sunlit plains." During the last war, said Churchill, "we repeatedly asked ourselves: 'Are we going to win?' and no one was able to answer until the end. Quite suddenly and unexpectedly our terrible enemy collapsed, and we were so glutted with victory that in our folly we cast it away."

Won't Agree to French Peace.

Then it was that Churchill advised France to refrain from a separate peace; said Britain could not relieve France of her promise not to make one, and declared, whatever happened, the British never would lose "our sense of comradeship with the French people." He said, in fact, "It is not yet certain" that military resistance by France will come to an end.

The Prime Minister expressed "good and reasonable hopes for ultimate victory."

Admitting the great question was: "Can we break Hitler's air weapon," he said Britain's air strength compared more favorably than ever before to Germany's; that planes and supplies were flowing in ever-increasing quantities from the United States and the Dominions.

Of Britain's own terms, he cried: "We abate nothing of our just demands. Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians; all who have joined their cause to our own shall be restored!"

The opposition leaders, Liberal Sir Percy Harris and H. B. Lees-Smith, for Labor, assured the Prime Minister the nation was united behind him "right to the end."

Britain, he said, with more than

(See LONDON, Page A-3.)

'Drowned' Boy Turns Up

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., June 18 (P).—Thirteen-year-old Bob Simillion, given up as drowned in the swift Colorado River, walked into an astounded sheriff's office searching for his body.

The Ambassador declined on leaving the White House, to disclose the nature of his conversations with Mr. Roosevelt. He said he had had no direct communication with his government this morning.

The Ambassador said his meeting with the President had been at his request.

Count Rene de Saint-Quentin, French Ambassador, conferred for about 30 minutes today with President Roosevelt.

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THE AXIS MEETS AT MUNICH—Meeting at Munich to decide the fate of France, Adolf Hitler (left) and Benito Mussolini (second from left) are shown reviewing a guard of honor in the Munich Railway Station square today just after Mussolini's arrival. This picture was radioed from Berlin to New York. —A. P. Wirephoto.

Cabinet Meets Again As French Await Enemy's Terms

Armies in Near East And North Africa May Continue Fight

By the Associated Press.

BORDEAUX, France, June 18.—The French cabinet met again today with Premier Pétain, still awaiting an answer to the 84-year-old marshal's Sunday night appeal to the enemy for "peace with honor."

The exhausted French armies presumably still were fighting a losing battle. The customary official communiqué, however, had not been forthcoming this afternoon.

The French disclosed that Valeriu Valeri, the Papal Nuncio, had been in communication with Italy on France's behalf with the aim of halting the French-Italian war.

French overtures to Germany were being relayed through the Spanish Ambassador to France and the Madrid government.

Isolated groups of the French Army continued their dogged resistance, said the War Ministry spokesman, but he added that from now on there was nothing more to do save wait "the enemy's terms."

Colonies May Continue Fight.

"French sources in London said today that they considered it 'probable' that Gen. Auguste Nogues, commanding France's North African army in the Near East, had decided to continue fighting."

"These sources said they had no direct communication with the Bordeaux government and therefore were unable to confirm or deny reports carried by the

(See BORDEAUX, Page A-3.)

French Ambassador Calls on Roosevelt

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G. O. P. Should Keep U. S. Out Of War, Dr. Frank Says

Declares Rank and File Oppose Attempts to 'Police World'

By G. GOULD LINCOLN.

Star Staff Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Dr. Glenn Frank, chairman of the Republican Program Committee, today told the Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention he believed the rank and file of Americans, Republicans and Democrats alike, are opposed to any attempt of a platform declaration of material aid for the Allies, said today he believed such a clause would be inserted in the platform.

There are, on the other hand, members of the Resolutions Committee strongly opposed to going

(See G. O. P., Page A-5.)

Willkie Says U. S. Must Avoid War to Serve Democracy

Declares No One Has Right to Use Presidency To Involve Nation

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Wendell Willkie said today without qualification that in his opinion "we must stay out of the war" to best serve the cause of democracy.

Without mentioning President Roosevelt by name or any candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, added:

"No man has the right to use the great powers of the presidency to lead the people, indirectly, into war."

Addresses 1,200 at Rally.

He spoke before about 1,200 persons at a gathering sponsored by the Young Republican Clubs of Brooklyn, which have endorsed him for the nomination.

The text of what he said on this subject follows:

"I want to repeat what I have said on several previous occasions—that despite our whole-hearted sym-

(See WILLKIE, Page A-3.)

New Zealand Starts Compulsory Training

By the Associated Press.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 18.—Compulsory military service is enforced by regulations issued today providing for establishment of a general reserve including all males over 16 years of age and selection of reservists for service in New Zealand and overseas.

Lack of Funds May Delay June Pay for 100 Teachers

Lack of funds may cause as many as 100 public school teachers to go without their usual June pay checks on June 21, it was learned today.

Supt. Frank W. Ballou has called for volunteers to defer the receipt of their June checks until after the passage of a deficiency appropriation bill reported to the House today.

Dr. Ballou said about \$19,000 more is needed to pay officers, clerks and teachers, but more than \$17,000 of this is in the teacher item.

"While it is expected that this bill will be expedited through Congress and probably will be passed and signed before June 30," Supt. Ballou said, "it will not be possible

to pay the teachers as usual, on June 21."

The superintendent said he conferred yesterday with District Auditor Daniel J. Donovan and it was agreed that the business office of the schools would pay as many teachers as possible with the money available.

Dr. Ballou said a number of teachers had indicated they would volunteer. He said he did not doubt but that enough volunteers would appear to make it possible to pay the rest of the teachers as usual Friday.

Salary appropriations in the 1940 budget were less than the pay roll obligations.

Czechs and Austrians Fighting With French May Face Execution

Embassies Here Fear Also Nazi Punishment Of Political Refugees

By ROBERT DRUSKIN.

An estimated 17,000 to 20,000 soldiers fighting for France face instant execution as "traitors" to Germany if they should be taken captive in a general capitulation, various embassy sources here feared today.

The Czechoslovak Legion, which totaled 15,000 to 20,000 before the German drive began in Flanders, and 2,000 to 3,000 German-Austrian refugees who volunteered for military service would have little hope of escaping firing squads, they said.

International law, frequently flouted by the Nazis, would recognize the legality of executing German-Austrian nationals fighting the Nazis, but sharper interpretations of the law would be needed to excuse executions of the Czechoslovaks.

Retained Czech Army Identity.

Dr. Vladimir Palic, attaché at the Czech Legation, declared his countrymen had worn distinctive uniforms and, while supplementing Allied troops, had retained their Czech Army identity.

"While the French Army will be treated as belligerents, the Czechoslovakian Army will be treated by Germany as traitors," he declared.

This was explained by the fact that the Czechoslovakian government at Prague was recognized formally by the Allies even after German occupation. One possible hope for this escape was that terms of capitulation would include freedom for the Czech Legion.

Dr. Palic believed his refugee government would attempt to transfer to England and that the Czech troops would be evacuated if possible. No word of their activities recently has been received here. He pointed out that about 1,000 Czech aviators had been in France and their services would be in demand in England.

The fate of 80,000 to 100,000 Polish troops and 2,000 to 3,000 Czech troops would be similar.

(See EXECUTIONS, Page A-4.)

New Soviet Demands On Finland Forecast

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Soviet Union is expected to make new demands on Finland within the next few days, N. B. C.'s London representative, Fred Bates, said in a broadcast today.

Bates said it was expected that Russia would demand the Åland Islands in the Gulf of Bothnia.

White House Denies Britain Has Asked Peace Overtures

Reports that the British government has asked President Roosevelt to intervene with the German and Italian governments to negotiate peace settlement of the war were branded as untrue today at the White House.

With the reports apparently emanating from Rome, Stephen T. Early, Secretary to the President, described them as among "an undue number of erroneous Rome reports that the American press has been bringing in and distributing in this country for some time."

U. S. Steps Up Its Hemisphere Defense Plans

Pan-American Action Sought to Protect French Possessions

By the Associated Press.

The United States Government stepped up its efforts to reinforce the political, economic and military defenses of the Western Hemisphere today as Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini considered the peace terms to be offered France.

Leaders predicted the House would pass legislation before night-fall charting a course of action in case any attempt is made to transfer French possessions in the New World to Germany.

The resolution, approved by the Senate yesterday, 76 to 0, does not refer specifically to the European War, but serves notice that the United States would not "acquiesce" in the transfer of Western Hemisphere colonies from one non-American nation to another.

It provides that, if any attempt to effect such a transfer appears likely, the United States will consult immediately with the other American republics on steps "to safeguard their common interests." This consultation, the declaration says, will be "in addition to other measures."

Concern Over French Fleet.

In diplomatic circles it was predicted freely, however, that the question of sending troops to French possessions in this part of the world would not arise, at least for a considerable time. These possessions include Guadeloupe and Martinique in the Caribbean, French Guiana on the north coast of South America, and St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands near Newfoundland.

In the first place, it was pointed out, these lands have no great wealth like the oil of the Dutch West Indies, to which the Allies sent troops as a precaution after Germany overran the Netherlands.

High officials worked today on a plan of pan-American trade co-operation which officials said would, in effect, prevent the Nazi barter system from playing one American country against another in buying such products as wheat, cotton, beef, coffee and copper.

There was speculation that this proposal probably would take the form of a huge corporation or other agency, to be subsidized by this country. This corporation, the speculation ran, would buy a report of Central and South America and perhaps Canada, and resell them to Europe.

May Cost Billion a Year.

It was reported the corporation would have to spend up to \$1,000,000,000 a year to do this, incurring losses of half that amount, which would be underwritten by the government.

Such a system would require the approval of the other American nations, and of Congress.

Actually, in instructions to four cabinet officers, Mr. Roosevelt spoke of possible co-operation from other than American nations. He asked that a report and recommendations be submitted to him "at once" after the conference yesterday. See (See FOREIGN, Page A-5.)

Hunger Brings Capture Of Woman Jailbreakers

By the Associated Press.

CLINTON, N. J., June 18.—Ethel "Bunny" Sohli, 22, serving a life term for murder, and two woman companions, who escaped Sunday from the New Jersey State Reformatory here, were captured today after hunger forced one of them to leave their mountain hideaway to buy food.

State police, who arrested them five miles from here, said they had found on wild strawberries and cherries. The women, when Miss Sohli walked a mile to the highway to buy four sandwiches and a quart of coffee. A tip from the roadstead operator led to their arrest.

Their flight from the wall-less reformatory was hindered by the necessity of caring for one of the trio, Louise Stadler, 47, of New York, who suffered a back injury when she jumped from a reformatory window. The other was Catherine Russo, 35, of Philadelphia, who, with the Stadler woman, was sentenced this year for larceny.

War Bulletins

LONDON (P).—Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, reported today that the Rumanian cabinet had resigned. It quoted DNB, German official news agency, as its source.

ROME (P).—Dr. Karl Clodius, Nazi economic expert and head of the German Trade Commission, arrived in Rome today with a staff of assistants for trade discussions. One object of his visit was believed to be revision of the Italo-German understanding regarding Southeastern Europe markets.

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